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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1884)

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October 9, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 72 1 p.m. 78
Humidity 83 68

October 9, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 73 1 p.m. 82
Humidity 84 60

WEATHER FORECAST
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Barometer 29.97.

8068 日五初月九

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PIERCE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Struggle Continues with Redoubled Violence.

GERMANS SEEKING TO ARREST FRENCH ADVANCE.

London, October 7.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A successful operation advanced our line on a four-mile front northward of the Scarpe, capturing Biache St. Vast and Oppy, over a hundred prisoners and a number of machine guns.
We progressed in patrol fighting northward of Epinoi and northward of Aubencheul aux Bois.
We dropped over seven tons of bombs behind the enemy's lines, German aircraft being inactive, and destroyed one balloon. Five British aeroplanes are missing. Our night fliers dropped sixteen and a half tons, obtaining many direct hits on railways.

A Bitter Struggle.

London, October 7.
A French communiqué states:—North of St. Quentin the struggle continued at night-time with redoubled violence.

The enemy made several attempts to throw us out of captured positions, but his attacks were all broken except in the region of Thilloi Farm, where he succeeded in regaining a slight advantage.

The fight continues along the Saippe front. The Germans remain very vigilant and are endeavoring with all their strength to arrest our advance on the north bank of the Saippe. The struggle was particularly lively in the region of Bertrécourt.

Further east, we captured St. Maumes.

On the right, we entered Hanvine, north of the Arnes.

French Review of the Situation.

Lyons, Oct. 8.
A French wireless message states:—The enemy has retreated in Champagne. The French line lies along the river Saippe from its junction with the Aisne as far as Bethinville, where the Arnes meets the Saippe.

The line of battle is now 20 kilometres north of Rheims.

The German losses were considerable north of Saint Quentin.

The Army commanded by General Debaney captured Remancourt.

The British have captured Beasrevoir, and passed beyond Mont Brehin, and, north-west of Cambrai, they took Fresnoy.

Official news from Paris says that north-east of St. Quentin 700 prisoners were taken during the past 24 hours.

The Germans, as a result of their counter attack, retook St. Etienne, which we immediately recaptured.

Our line has reached Liercée—St. Etienne-sur-Saippe.

We have passed the river near Ammanourt-petit, and we have taken Barry-au-Bac.

The *Arbeiter Zeitung* recognises that Germany is no longer capable of taking the initiative. Her effective are melting away, and her Divisions have to be transferred from one sector to another.

GERMANY'S BLACKMAIL METHODS.

British Aware of the Danger.

London, October 7.
The Press Bureau, commenting on the Germans withholding ratification of the Anglo-German War Prisoners Agreement, says:—It would be intolerable if Germany were allowed firstly to ill-treat British prisoners and then decline to improve their condition unless Britain put pressure on her Allies to refrain from doing something they are clearly entitled and probably well advised. Evidently if Britain were to yield on such a point it would open the door for unlimited blackmail by Germany and ultimately result in still worse treatment of British prisoners so that Germany might extort from Britain still more valuable concessions. Britain is ready and willing to ratify the Hague Agreement. If Germany declines to ratify it, the responsibility must rest on the Germans, and when the day of reckoning comes their conduct in this respect will not be forgotten. Meanwhile, Britain, in default of ratification of the Agreement, will take whatever steps are open to it to promote better treatment of Britons in Germany.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

British and French Subjects Safe.

London, October 7.
Mr. Lockhart, the British representative at Moscow, has arrived at the Finnish frontier with 31 British and 25 French subjects.

"FEEDING THE GUNS."

A New War Bond Campaign.

London, October 7.
A new "Feeding the Guns" War Bond campaign was opened in Trafalgar Square at noon by the Bishop of Kensington in the presence of an immense crowd.

THE ALBANIAN FRONT.

Italians Still Pressing Forward.

London, October 7.
An Italian official message says:—In Albania in the coastal area we are continuing to march towards the Lower Skumbi. Northward of Berat our advanced guards overcame the resistance of the enemy's rearguards, taking prisoners, and crossed the Devoli, continuing their march on El Basan.

GERMANY'S "DEMOCRATIC" GOVERNMENT.

Hostility of Independent Socialists.

Amsterdam, October 7.
A message from Berlin says the Independent Socialist Press is absolutely hostile to the Government.

THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

The Fleeing Austrians.

London, October 7.
A French wireless message states:—The Austrians, fleeing from Bulgaria, have reached Budapest.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN PEACE PROPOSAL.

More Criticism of the Manoeuvre.

STRIKING PROOF OF PRINCE MAX'S INSINCERITY.

London, October 7.
Commenting on the enemy Peace Note, the *Morning Post* says:—German diplomacy was never more mistaken. When Germany signifies her readiness to accept the Allies' terms, then, and not before, will she receive the peace she deserves.

The *Daily Express* observes:—If Germany really wants an armistice, let her withdraw her armies from occupied territory and give security for the acceptance of President Wilson's terms by a surrender of arms and fortresses. That was Bulgaria's road to peace. It is the only road. Germany may not yet be ready to tread it; she will be when Marshal Foch has hammered her armies a few weeks longer.

The *Daily Mail* remarks:—Prince Max's offer only heartens us to strike home and compel a real peace. The request for an armistice when the Germans have lost the game means not peace but trickery. There is not a word of repentance for crimes in Prince Max's speech, and there is no admission that German Militarism is defeated and bankrupt. We did not allow Bulgaria to tell us what to do; we told her what she had to do. We intend to act with Prussia and Austria in precisely the same way, namely unconditional surrender. The Germans must leave occupied territories, also Alsace Lorraine, unredeemed Italy, Serbia and Rascia; restore stolen property; pay all damage; and surrender for trial by the Allies the great war criminals, including the Kaiser, Generals von Klock, von Baelow, Sienger and von Boehn, Major Manteuffel, Captain von Foerster and also the Commanders of prison camps where Britishers have been done to death. Lastly, M. Lenin, M. Trotsky and other anarchist criminals must not be forgotten. Furthermore, in no circumstances will Germany be given back her colonies. The *Daily Mail* elsewhere points out that the Kaiser still insists on authority when he says to his Army:—"I have resolved to offer peace."

The *Times* says:—It would be idle to regard the proposal for an armistice as having any meaning whatever. The Germans are well aware that Niagara could as easily be switched off as the flow of modern war temporarily suspended. Austria's Note last month recognised this; hence Germany's futile proposal can only be the measure of her military necessity. What ambiguous and disingenuous stuff is the Chancellor's treatment of the vital questions of Belgium, the Baltic Provinces, Lithuania, Poland and Alsace-Lorraine! The *Times*, after ridiculing the Chancellor's assertion that the new Government marks a new democratic epoch in Germany, concludes:—The Chancellor's desire for peace is undoubtedly sincere. He discerns the approach of an overwhelming defeat and appreciates the consequences. What he does not appreciate is the absolute and unalterable determination of the Allies to end the menace to civilisation whose ravages have been stayed at the cost of such an appalling sacrifice. The Allied people are determined that the defeat of the war-makers shall be complete and absolute through the unconditional surrender of Germany.

American Press Opinion.

New York, October 7.

The morning newspapers throughout the country, in editorial comment on the German peace proposals, assert that no proposition is acceptable except unconditional surrender.

New Chancellor's Insincerity Proved.

London, October 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Bern says a letter which Prince Max wrote on December 14 last year to Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe throws a singular light on the mentality of the Chancellor. The latter, who now poses as the head of a democratised Germany, then wrote:—"The newspapers of the Left are overpowering me with praise, although I have condemned plainly enough the Democratic watchword and all theoretical and political formulae comprised in the word 'Parliamentarism'."

In order to judge of the sincerity of Prince Max's espousal of the Reichstag peace resolution, it will suffice to give another passage from the same letter:—"Naturally I desire a more comprehensive political exploitation of our military successes. I also am an opponent of the abominable peace resolution, which is the fruit of fear. I am anxious that we should obtain the most ample reparations possible, whatever form they take, in order to save us from impoverishment after the war."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMANS IN CHINA.

London, Oct. 4.

The Press Bureau states that it appears certain that the real reason for the Germans' withholding ratification of the Anglo-German war prisoners agreement is the question of the Germans in China. If so the action of Germany is entirely indefensible. The treatment of Germans in China is a matter for the Chinese Government and has nothing whatever to do with an agreement dealing with prisoners in Germany and the British Empire. Until recently the Germans in China have been treated with very remarkable consideration. It is believed that most of them were left at complete liberty. If now China has decided to follow the example of all other belligerents and intern the Germans, who otherwise will be the centre of German intrigue in China, or worse, that is a matter clearly within the competence of the Chinese Government.

THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

London, Oct. 7.

A French eastern communiqué states:—After a vigorous pursuit of the Austro-German forces, which are retreating in disorder northwards, the Franco-Serbian on Oct. 5 captured Vranje and took several hundred prisoners with some guns. We continue to advance in Albania and the Serbians have occupied Dibra.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE MANOEUVRE.

Tranchant Press Criticism.

London, Oct. 7.

The "Daily Chronicle": The German peace move will be given the closest attention. Nobody wants to prolong the war, but no statesman who believes in the Wilsonian policy of trying to end the war now can be content with anything less than the final elimination of the Potsdam war-maker. Prince Max's speech and Note to President Wilson do not entirely harmonise with the Note's general acceptance of President Wilson's declarations. It would be more impressive if we did not remember the readiness of German statesmen to endorse our general propositions and frame a policy in flagrant contravention thereof. Prince Max's own speech justifies caution. His reference to Belgium is inadequate. We insist on Germany confessing the wrong she has done and paying for it. As regards Poland he evidently means Russian Poland. But the Allies demand the reunion of the Polish nation with the cancellation of the partitions crime. Prince Max, referring to the army, implies that Germany is not beaten. If this is so then the time is not ripe for a world peace. The "Chronicle" concludes that Germany has undergone neither change of outlook nor change of heart which alone can assure a permanent world peace.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: It must be obvious to the Chancellor that negotiating with an enemy established in one's own territory means admission of the enemy's military superiority, therefore we are again compelled to believe that the peace offer is not seriously meant. Otherwise the speech marks a considerable movement towards the standpoint of the Allies on the subject of Belgium, the Baltic provinces and the Brest and Bukharest treaties. But this gradual method of approaching peace is the method of a people trying to strike a bargain and peace is not going to be a bargain peace. The only question that matters in connection with the new offer is the question of the value to be attached to the change of attitude of the new German Government. Unhappily we have no security whatever that Germany will not in future be ruled by the same elements as made the war. The Kaiser and those influencing him are still the real rulers of Germany. Until the world is freed of Hohenzollernism we can take no promises from Germany. We seek peace in no way except on the battle-field.

The "Daily Graphic" says: The Allies' reply to Germany must be identical with that given to Bulgaria.

The "Daily News" says: Long and painful experience has taught us to be distrustful of German diplomatic methods, but this episode strikes a new note of defeat and acceptance of facts. Prince Max tries to prove that the authority of Germany has passed from the military to the civil power, President Wilson and the Allies will want guarantees of the reality of this vast revolution if it has indeed happened. Victory for the Allies is in sight.

The "Morning Post" sees no difference between Prince Max's proposal and the Austrian request which President Wilson refused and says the Chancellor's attempt to represent the recent superficial Government changes as democratic is too palpable. Therefore the offer does not fulfil the conditions postulated by President Wilson. Its object is to divide the Allies and the United States.

The "Manchester Guardian" after pointing out that the Kaiser is still the supreme power in Germany, where there has been no real constitutional change, suggests that a condition of the armistice should be the withdrawal of the German armies to the German frontiers. This would be an acknowledgement of defeat, without which our work will not have been done.

The "Figaro" says: The kind of peace suggested would involve ruin and dishonour. It is no more our peace than it is the peace of President Wilson. The "Petit Parisien" asks what guarantees the German institutions can give and what confidence can be reposed in the German Government. Nevertheless the Central Powers have proclaimed before their own peoples and the world their inability to continue the war. The "Matin" says: We cannot ask the heroic Allied soldiers to stop in the midst of their triumph in order to allow to Germany, with all their war material to peacefully regain the frontiers and strongly entrench thereupon in order to influence peace negotiations.

All the Socialist press is distrustful. "L'Humanité" says: No peace except the peoples' peace. No ingenuities can prevent that.

The "Democrat-Nouvelle" says: No peace talk without enemy compliance with the safeguards we have already demanded. No precaution is superfluous in dealing with the nations for whom treaties are scraps of paper.

An Awkward Coincidence.

Paris, Oct. 7.

The newspapers point out that simultaneous with the peace offer the High Command has ordered its hordes to kindle conflagrations everywhere. Not only Douai but all villages and the smallest farms east of Lens and west of Lille between Thomain and Douai are blazing, while all the villages in the valley of the Saippe are lighting up the enemy retreat. The hope is unanimously expressed that President Wilson will not forget this.

Austria Explains.

Amsterdam, Oct. 7.

Vienna has issued an explanatory semi official message emphasising that the peace offer is the logical outcome of the development of ideas in favour of no annexations and no indemnities, a League of Nations, no economic war after the war and freedom of the seas.

TERMS OF BULGARIAN ARMISTICE.

Amsterdam, Oct. 7.

A Sofia message says that it is semi-officially stated that the terms of the armistice provide for the demobilisation of the Bulgarian Army, except three divisions of infantry and four regiments of cavalry, the capitulation of Bulgarian units which were west of Uskub when the armistice was signed, and the departure from Bulgaria within four weeks of all Austro-Germans, but Turks are allowed to remain.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 7.

The silver market is quiet.

A RECRUITING STEAMER?

A Rangoon Scheme.

Speaking of the proposed recruiting train says the *Rangoon Times*, a well-known authority on recruiting resident in Rangoon, while fully believing in the success of a recruiting train, expressed the opinion that a recruiting steamer in the Delta creeks would be even more successful. He says: that there are many parts of the Delta from which no units have not yet been obtained, and it is certain that with proper arrangements the advent of a recruiting steamer at some of the villages along the outlying creeks would inoculate a desire for betterment on the part of the labouring or cultivating classes who at present work hard for a sum seldom amounting to more than Rs. 60 plus 50 baskets of paddy, for the whole of the working season. When the men come to know that in pay in the Burma Rifles, for a period of six months, they can earn Rs. 75; receive a bonus of Rs. 10 on enrolment, Rs. 40 on joining their regiment, Rs. 15 when they pass their drill test or are sent to India; and Rs. 24 at the conclusion of six months' service, or a total of Rs. 174 in six months, and when all this has been properly and carefully explained, together with the fact that they are clothed, housed and fed free in addition; and further that after service in the army they will stand a better chance of obtaining employment under Government than those who do not, our informant felt that a considerable number of young men would be found willing to enlist. Our informant also thought that the advantages of joining the service were not yet as clearly understood by the Burmese people as they might be; said if only for the reason of advertising these facts, the running of a steamer would have very far reaching results, possibly a greater effect than the proposed train. Of course there must be the attractions of a band, guns, etc. to draw the people.

Mr. J. A. Polson offered to place a steamer at the disposal of the War Loan Committee some time ago, but the acceptance of the offer was deferred pending the result of the War Loan Special Train. The proposal might now be revived and the steamer made to serve the two purposes of adding to the War Loan receipts and increasing recruiting.

Typhoon Causes Damage In Japan.

Communication between Osaka and Tokyo, which was interrupted owing to a typhoon, has been partially restored. Rice prices soared owing to a report that crops had been damaged. The extent of the damage caused by the typhoon is not yet known owing to the interruption of communications. It is certain that many rivers will be flooded and one town situated between Kyoto and Osaka inundated; 2,500 acres of ricefields are flooded.

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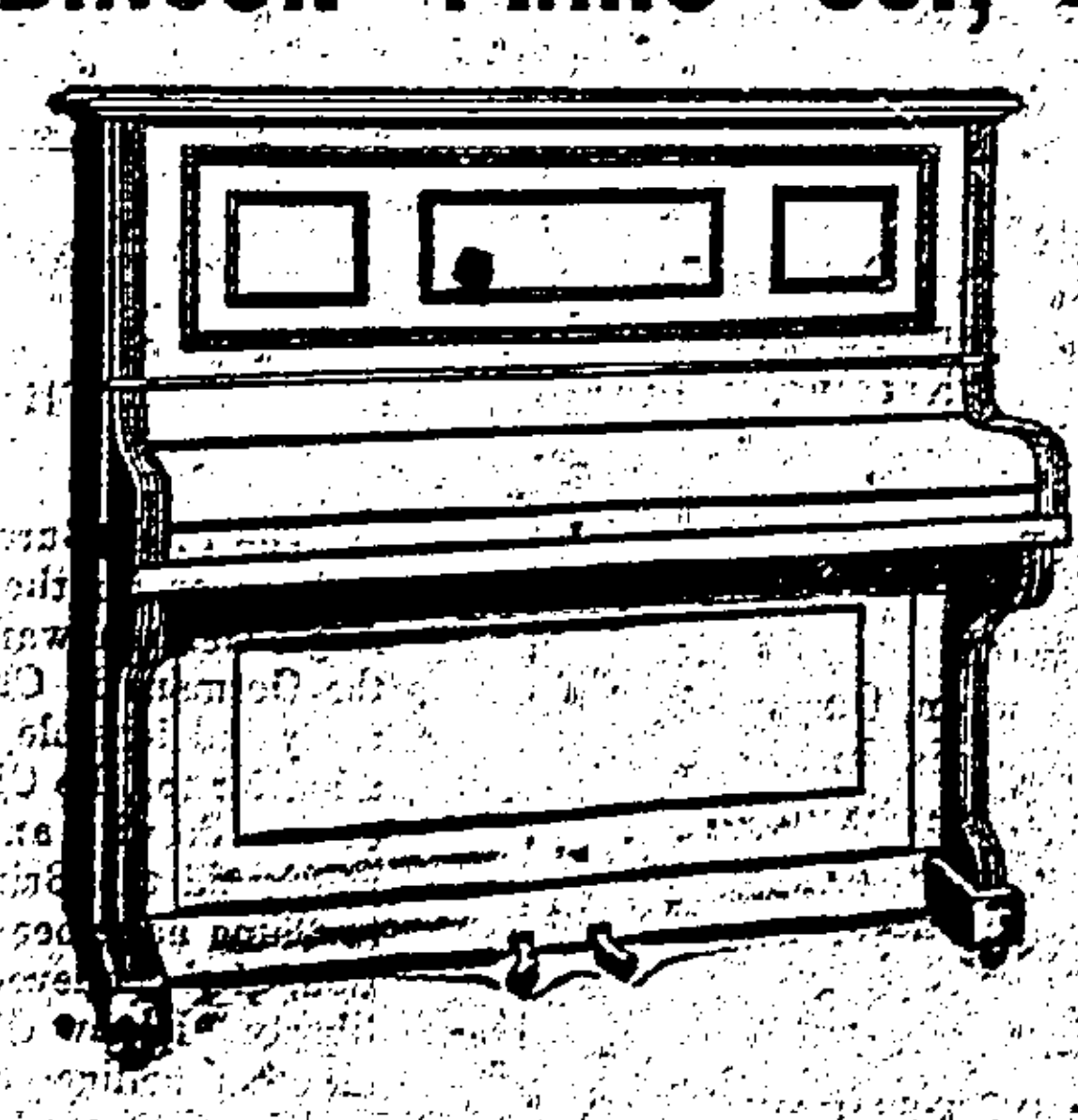
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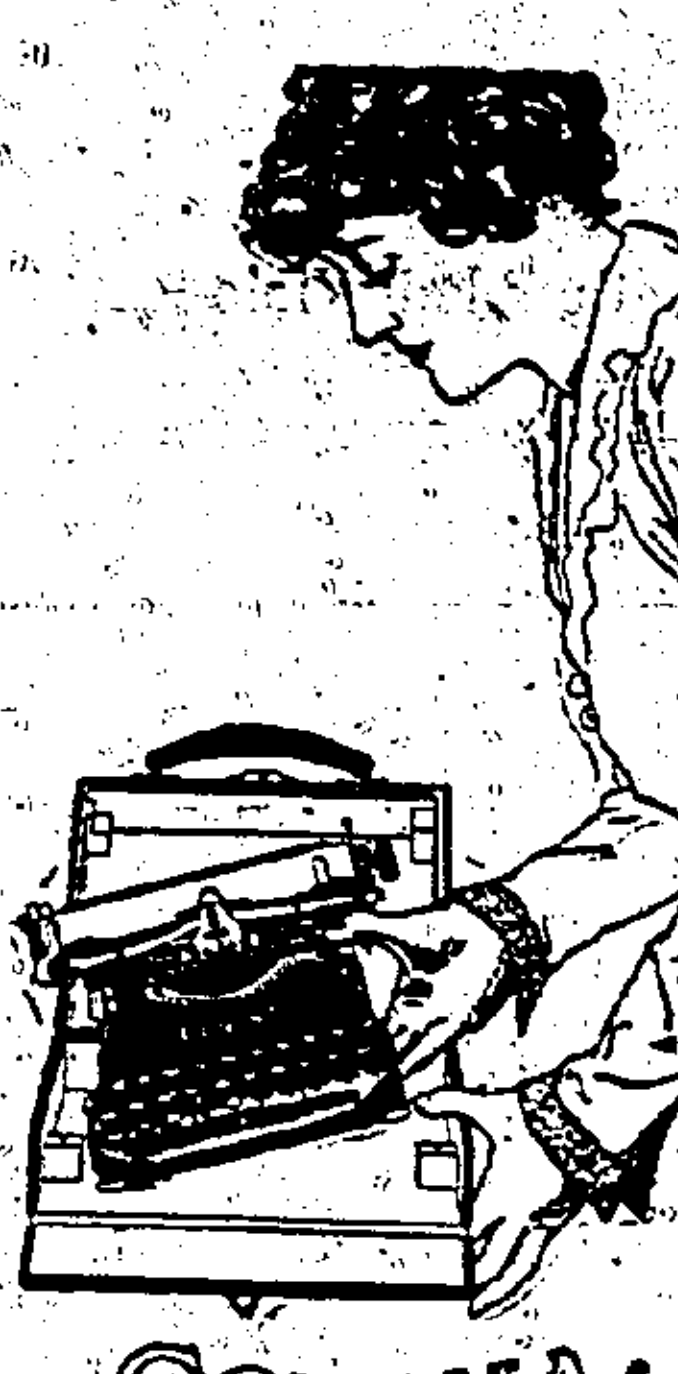


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GENERAL NEWS.

A Rejected Canadian Order.
According to the Toronto Globe, British and American investors are asking for a repeal of the Order in Council adopted on March 17, 1917, empowering the Canadian Government to take over any property, real or personal, or any factory, machinery, lands or buildings or contract rights, and providing that no allowance of percentage or bonus need be made beyond the actual value of the property taken. It is contended that the Government under the Order can appropriate private property virtually without compensation.

French Chair at Cambridge.
With the object of promoting the foundation at Cambridge of a Professorship of the Language, Literature, and Institutions of France an influential gathering was entertained to lunch by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House recently. It was agreed that a French chair would be a potent means of increasing intellectual sympathy between the two nations, and an executive committee of which Lord Curzon is to act as chairman, was nominated to carry out plans for obtaining the necessary endowment.

Concealing A Deserter.
At the Thames Police Court recently, Abraham Dinn, 23, of Wicken-street, E., was sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour for failing to report for military service, and for aiding and assisting a deserter to conceal himself. When a police constable called at Dinn's house, and asked him for his papers he said, "I have no papers; come inside, we can make it all right." The deserter was found in the bedroom, and admitted that he had been there for a fortnight. Dinn said they had both been working at making sticks, and that he had been "on the run" for 12 months.

Overseas Club Aeroplanes.
The Overseas Club and Patriotic League have marked the opening of the fifth year of the war by presenting to the Secretary of State for the Royal Air Force £1500 to purchase three more aeroplanes. One is a gift from the Shanghai Branch, per Mr. P. Campbell, and the others, from British people overseas, will be known as "Britons Overseas No. 168" and "Britons Overseas No. 169." These three machines bring the number of aircraft subscribed for by the Club's members and their friends to 169, at a cost of over £270,000, which forms part of the grand total of £798,971 contributed for patriotic purposes during the war.

Consumptives as Workers.
"The consumptive as a rule is ready to do more work than is good for him rather than too little." This is a passage from a report on "Colony Treatment and After Care" in the "Lancet" by Dr. P. O. Varrier-Jones and G. Sims Woodhead. "We assume," add the authors, "that the man is working at his own trade, or one nearly allied to it, that he is earning some money by it, and is looking forward to earning more. It is our experience that the patient, far from lacking pride in showing how well he can do his work. The more advanced the disease within, of course, well-defined limits—the more anxious is he to 'carry on.'"

Volunteers and Sunday Drill.
Mr. Whyte having asked the Under Secretary of State for War whether the conditions of service in the Volunteers included the obligation to attend drills on Sunday, and, if so, whether any provision could be made for those who objected to this practice, Mr. Macpherson states that commanding officers of Volunteer units have general instructions to arrange their drill programme so as to give Volunteers a choice of times at which to attend drills. Judging by the few complaints, the great majority of conscientious-minded officers have borne in mind the desirability of the course. If there is any case in which it is impossible for a Volunteer, owing to the location of the drill programme, to put in the requisite number of drills without Sunday attendance, inquiry will be made with a view to the modification of the programme if practicable.

GENERAL NEWS.

Paper Bedclothes.
Visitors to the Leipzig Fair are, according to the *Mittels Zeitung*, requested by the Leipzig hotel-keepers to bring their own bedclothes with them. Negotiations are proceeding, the journal adds, with a view to rendering this precaution unnecessary, and the hotels are making trials with paper bedclothes.

Dearer Light and Water.
On the Committee stage of the Statutory Undertakings (Temporary Increase of Charges) Bill, in the House of Lords recently, the Marquis of Crewe moved to restore the original provision in the Bill that any modification of the statutory powers of gas, water, electricity, and tramway undertakings shall not be more than sufficient to pay half the pre-war rate of dividend. In the House of Commons half the pre-war rate was increased to three quarters, and Lord Crewe said this alteration would involve a burden of hundreds of thousands of pounds on poor people. The amendment was rejected by 32 to 5, and the Bill passed through Committee.

London Cadet Movement.
The Territorial Force Associations of the City and County of London have appointed a standing Joint Committee to deal with cadet units throughout the metropolis. Colonel Sir Charles Wakefield is Chairman, the other members being Brigadier-General R. J. Cooper, Colonel Sir W. Watts, Colonel Evelyn Wood, Colonel Vickers Dunlop, Captain A. Mansbridge, Mr. B. Martin Holland, Major J. E. K. Studd, and Mr. C. G. Kekwick. In future no new cadet unit will be recognised by either of the two associations without the authority of the Joint Committee. The object is to strengthen and extend the cadet movement in London and to co-ordinate the working of the two associations in that direction.

Curates' Stipends.
The Bishop of Birmingham, in his monthly letter to the clergy, calls attention to the insufficient stipends paid to the assistant clergy and the difficulty of finding a remedy for the present state of affairs. He points out that as a man grows old in years he becomes, from the financial point of view, very often less valuable. If he does not get an independent sphere by the time he is 45, he is constantly offered less money when changing a curacy than he received when he was 30. It therefore seems to him that the reasonable arrangement would be that a young fellow should begin upon a stipend with which he can just manage, but that he should have a regular rise of pay, until, say after ten years in orders, if he has not received a benefice, he should be getting £250 a year, and that it should be understood that after say, 35, that should be the stipend offered to him when he goes to a curacy. Men would then be less anxious to take what, after all, are poor livings, simply because they want to secure at any rate a living wage and security of tenure.

Missionary Alliance Formed.
Kikuyu (B.E.A.), Aug. 4.—The Missionary Conference held here from July 22 to July 26 was attended by the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa, the heads of the principal missions, and hundreds of members. The proposed constitution of alliance, slightly modified in conformity with the Archbishop of Canterbury's opinion, was accepted by the Church Mission Society, the Church of Scotland, the United Methodist, and the Africa Inland Missions, and a representative council was formed, other missions promising their utmost possible co-operation. The Bishop of Zanzibar, who was cordially received, presented an alternative plan which was not accepted, but it was unanimously agreed not to rest till all should share one ministry. Their aim should be a united Church of Europeans and natives, not natives only. It was resolved to organise united educational, medical, and social work and also an annual conference embracing all the allied missions. A striking feature of the Conference was the cooperation of leading officers and officers.

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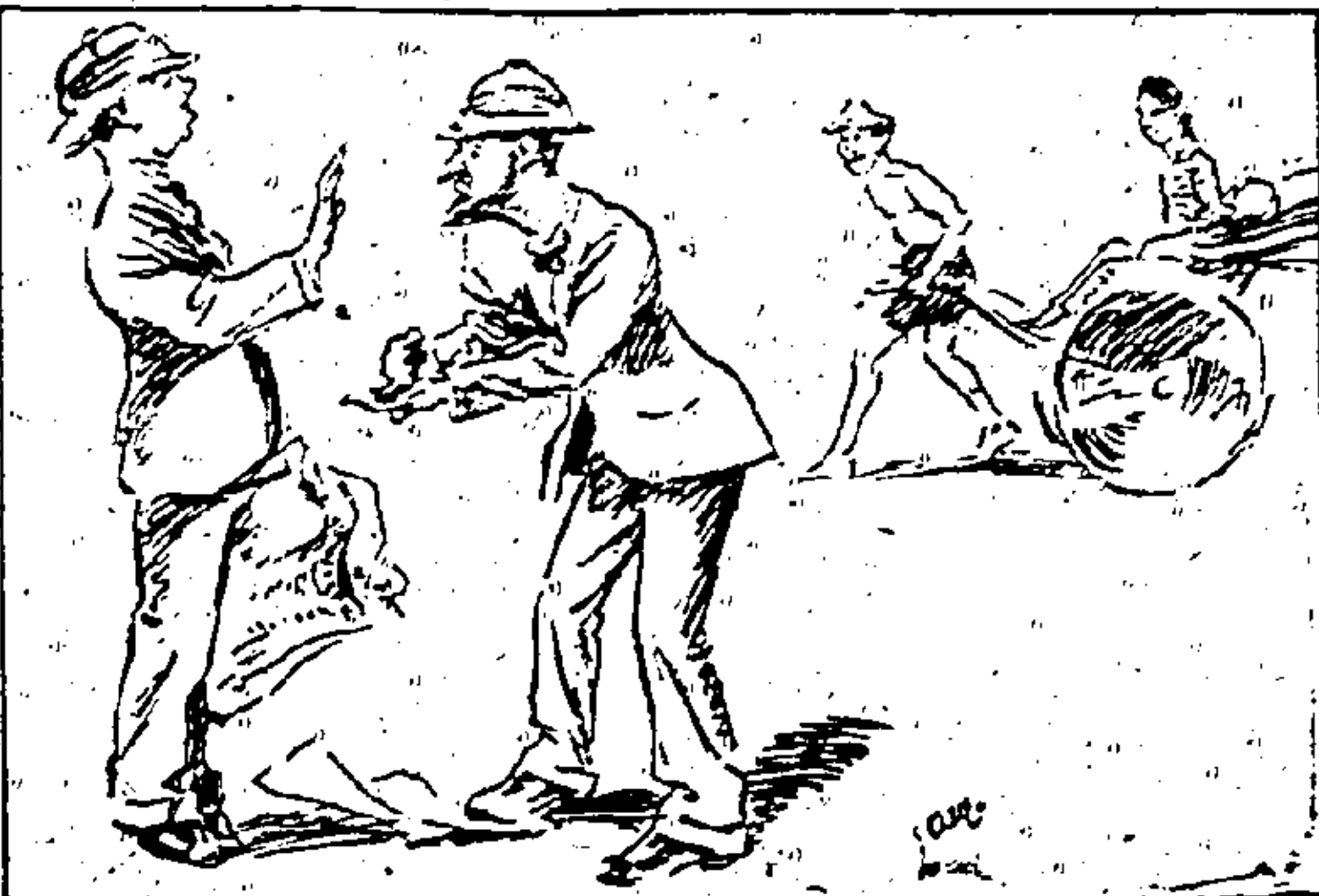
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30%	" 30th JANUARY.

and loans will be granted against this security
to enable purchasers to pay in instalments
covering longer periods.

Particulars and forms on application.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1918.

THE WAGER.



Optimist (excited after argument): I tell you what, my friend, this war's bound to end next Spring.
The Cautious One: After the first six months I gave up guessing when the war would end.
Optimist: I'll betcha.
The Cautious One: Don't worry old man, I never bet.
Optimist: Look here, I'll bet you a War Bond ticket; half of that is a contribution to War Charities.
The Cautious One: Well, as it's for such a good purpose I don't mind breaking a principle, but we ought to put up the money between us for the ticket now for the War Bond Drawing will be over by the end of the year, the loser to pay the winner \$2.50 when the time comes. What date shall we say?

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

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FOR EACH INSERTION

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TO BE LET.—One large
OFFICE ROOM on second
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Central District. Apply:—
Alex. Ross & Co. No. 4, Des
Vaux Road, Hongkong.

TO BE LET.—A HOUSE in
Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.
Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO.,
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TO BE LET.—HOUSES on
Shameen, CANTON.
HOUSE in Wong-wei-chong
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Tutor for 2 or 3 hours
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and to make calculations for the
construction of ships. Applica-
tions, accompanied with testi-
monials and stating the amount
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well trained in the construct on of
ships. Applications, accompanied
with testimonials and stating the
amount of wages expected, to be
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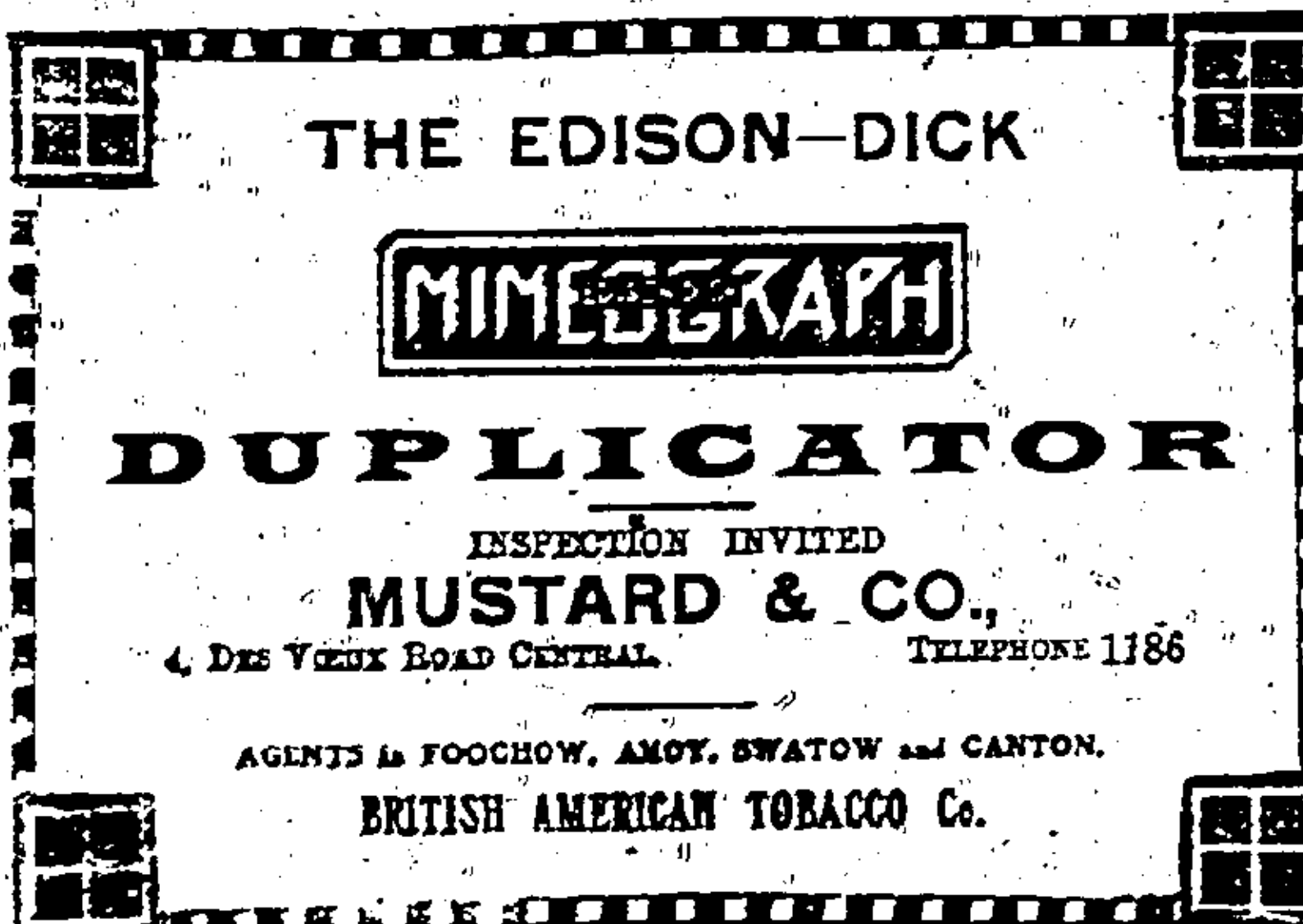
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best brand
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THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
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Hongkong, 13th January, 1919

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CON-
DITIONS of the letting by Public
Auction Sale, to be held on
Tuesday, the 15th day of Oct.,
1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices
of the Public Works Department,
by Order of His Excellency the
Governor, of One Lot of Crown
Land at Yau-mat, in the
Colony of Hongkong for a term
of 75 years, with the option of
renewal at a Crown Rent to be
fixed by the Surveyor of His
Majesty the King, for one further
term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of lots	Area	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Containing	Annual Rent	Value
1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
3	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
4	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
5	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
6	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
7	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
8	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
9	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
10	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1918.

WASTED ENERGY.

The reception which has been given the peace manoeuvre engineered by Germany is not such as to lead to any hope of the granting of an armistice to the enemy. We should have been intensely surprised had it been otherwise. It will be seen from the cables to hand that there is a unanimous chorus against the idea of ceasing hostilities at the present moment in order to enter upon a discussion with the enemy Powers. That unanimity is due to a general belief in Allied countries that the Germans are attempting to trick the Entente Governments in a sly endeavour to wriggle out of the war before the full blast of defeat is felt. Such reasoning, however, is merely so much wasted thought and energy; it will deceive no one, much less the Allies. Germany, for the first time in the war, is growing conscious of the impending fate which awaits her, and, like the bully that she is, is squealing out for mercy before she is badly hurt. She is, of course, willing to promise anything asked of her so far as the future goes, but, unhappily for her, she is not trusted. There is, in her tone, no shadow of an admission that she has wronged the world and is willing to make amends for her crimes. All that is conveniently kept in the background. Germany merely wants the opportunity to stop the onrush of the Allied armies, to pull herself together militarily and to safeguard for future eventualities what strength she still possesses. That is the true meaning of the Peace Note and the Chancellor's goody goody speech.

Were the Allies dealing with a fair and honourable adversary, there would be quite sufficient grounds, both in the Peace Note itself and in Prince Max's speech, to justify acquiescence in the proposal for an armistice. For example, the new Chancellor admits the justice of rehabilitating Belgium and of reconsidering the Peace Treaties hitherto concluded, while the lavish references in both the German and Austrian Notes to President Wilson's demands appear to give the idea that our enemies are in earnest. But, to take President Wilson's fourteen points alone, does anyone really believe that Germany is prepared to subscribe to them? We will mention only a few of the items—Reduction of armaments; evacuation of Russian territory, the occupied parts of France, the whole of Belgium, Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro; restoration of Alsace-Lorraine; an independent Polish State; the international alliance of the Danubians; the formation of a League of Nations; and consideration of the claims of the populations of the former German Colonies. Is it conceivable that Germany is willing to assent to a tithe of these terms unless absolutely forced to? The idea carries its own absurdity. The fact, of course, is that Germany has not the least intention of conceding any such demands. She merely suggests her willingness to discuss peace "on the basis" of these points. And it is discussion, and nothing but discussion, that she wants—a palpable effort to gain time and, if the Allies are foolish enough to allow her, to strike a bargain.

What grounds are there for granting an armistice to Germany and Austria that did not apply in the case of Bulgaria? None. The Allies promptly told the Bulgarians that if at all they would have to clear out of non-Bulgarian territory and demobilise, and then discussions might begin. That must be the answer to all our enemies. Both the Kaiser and the Chancellor talk boastfully of the mighty powers of the German Army. That fact, taken in conjunction with the enemy occupation of Allied territory, means that the Germans still imagine themselves to be the victors and as such they want to come to the conference table. Whatever other conditions the Allies will require, they will insist on evacuation of occupied territory, payment for all wrong done and the elimination of the Potsdam war-maker, who, despite assertions to the contrary, is still the real force in the Fatherland. By approaching America, Germany is undoubtedly seeking to divide the Allies. She will never succeed. Rather will the attempt serve to stiffen the resolve of all the Entente Nations thoroughly to defeat Prussian Militarism, and then to set about the task of securing full and adequate guarantees for the future.

The Hun in China.

We have a typical piece of German trickery and black-mailing methods in the refusal of the Hun to ratify the Anglo-German War Prisoners Agreement. It seems that the Hun at the eleventh hour have declined to confirm the agreement reached, because of a matter entirely irrelevant to the issue—namely, the question of the treatment of Germans in China. We stated at the time that this was a matter for China to decide, adding that there was no reason why Germans in that country should be given a greater measure of freedom than their brethren in other Allied lands. Indeed, from what we know of their proclivities for intrigue, there is probably greater need for their internment in China than in many other countries. Outraged in other parts of the world, the Hun still hope to come back to the Far East when the war is over and make up the losses which they have suffered through being shut out of other foreign markets. They want to keep their connections alive, and that is one of the reasons why the Berlin Government seeks to brow-beat the Allies into preventing the internment of its subjects in China. But this kind of bargaining will not do, and the Entente Powers generally will be well advised to let the Germans know it. Meanwhile, we should like to see some definite evidence that China has made up her mind on the point by exercising a right which is clearly within its competence and on which, in its own interests, it should insist.

A Bad System.

There was much point in the extract from a Singapore paper which we quoted yesterday regarding a Government official being taken from a legal position and made Director of Education. The correspondent's attitude on the subject—and a very sound attitude, too—was that steps should be taken to prevent square pegs from being put into round holes. It is, of course, the system which is at fault, not necessarily the individual. We have seen the same process in operation in Hongkong, and, to our way of thinking and in the opinion of the public generally, it is fundamentally bad. In the world of business, no Company in possession of its senses would dream of employing the head of a drapery business in the capacity of manager of a steel foundry; yet that is precisely the kind of thing that is happening in the Civil Service of our Colonies. It is wrong in principle, besides being unfair to the individuals concerned, who cannot be expected to be education experts one week and sanitary geniuses the next. The Colonies have groined under this absurd system far too long, and we shall be surprised if this is not one of the problems of reconstruction which will be taken in hand when the war is over.

A Lesson for Germany.

We like the thorough-going character of the terms contained in the Bulgarian Capitulation, which should serve as a pretty clear indication to the Germans of the kind of peace which the Allies expect. Among the provisions is a requirement that the Army is to be demobilised, except three divisions of infantry and four regiments of cavalry, while all Austrians and Germans have to clear out of the country within four weeks of the signing of the armistice. The conditions, of course, are accepted, for Bulgaria knows very well that she has no option in the matter. The Austrians and Germans indulged in a deal of boasting regarding the despatch of troops to Sofia, but, unhappily for the enemy, the assistance came a trifle too late to be of any value. With the terms of the armistice enforced, the plight of Turkey and Austria-Hungary will become even worse than it now is. In the case of Bulgaria, the Allies have insisted on the imposition of their will by demanding unconditional surrender. That must be their attitude towards Germany also, and the sooner the Hun becomes reconciled to the fact the better will it be for them, not to speak of humanity in general.

DAY BY DAY.

THAT MAN HAS GOT A GOOD START UP THE HILL OF KNOWLEDGE WHO CAN LEARN A GOOD LESSON FROM ANOTHER'S EXPERIENCE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the death of King Carol of Rumania.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4. 11/16d.

The Health Return.
During yesterday the only case of communicable disease notified was one fatal occurrence of diphtheria, the victim being a Chinese.

Appeal Tribunal.
At to-morrow's sitting of the Appeal Tribunal consideration will be given to an appeal by M. M. Dodwell and Co. against the decision of the General Military Service Tribunal regarding the enrolment of Mr. F. Syme Thompson.

Highway Robbery.
A married woman living at No. 30, Warren Street, reports that at 9.45 a.m. yesterday, whilst walking in Polo Street, three men attacked her. One of them got hold of her by the neck whilst the others stole her jewellery, to the value of \$154.

Repulse Bay Fire.
Fire has broken out in six matchsheds at Repulse Bay. The matchsheds were burnt to the ground. These matchsheds were engaged by the coolies who were engaged in roadmaking in the vicinity. The cause of the fire is unknown, as also the amount of damage done.

A Morphine Case.
Two Chinese were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of a certain quantity of morphine. Sgt. Pain said that he went to No. 1 Tam Lane, where the defendants lived. On entering the place, he found the two men sitting beside a box. One of them was holding a syringe and injecting the left arm of another man. In a tin box he found eleven packets of morphine. His Worship remanded the case till Friday.

Government Scavengers Sentenced.
Two street scavengers employed under Government Service were charged at the Police Court to-day with the theft of two baskets. It is stated that similar thefts have recently been prevalent and between forty and fifty baskets stolen a day. The person who supervised the work began to suspect that thefts were committed by his employees and on Tuesday observed the defendants taking away the baskets, which were used to contain charcoal supplied by a contractor. His Worship sentenced each defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

600 Rounds of Ammunition.
A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of 600 rounds of ammunition. Inspector Browne prosecuted. "A Chinese district watchman said that at 12.45 p.m. yesterday he was off duty in Queen's Road West. He got information that the defendant had ammunition. Defendant was in a ricksha at the time. He gave chase and stopped the ricksha. He questioned the defendant, who told him that he had six hundred rounds of ammunition. He was brought up to the station, and the ammunition found concealed on his person. His Worship imposed a fine of \$750, with the alternative of four months' hard labour, the ammunition to be confiscated.

New Dickens Letter.
Mr. W. Oratch, the well-known student of Dickens and one of the originators of "The Charles Dickens Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors" at St. Leonards-on-Sea, has been presented by a lady with an hitherto unknown autograph Dickens letter which is to be sold in aid of the home. It was written at 6 Southwick place, Hove, P. R. W. and is dated March 26, 1858. It was written in acknowledgment of a letter which a Welsh lady, Mrs. Davis, sent Dickens as a trophy on the previous St. David's Day.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting.

Mr. R. J. Wilton, presided at the 31st annual general meeting of the Hongkong Football Club, held in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company's Board Room last evening.

Dealing with the report, the Chairman said that in the report a sum of \$180 was mentioned as proceeds of a charity match. As a matter of fact two more matches were played, \$255 being sent to the Star and Gutter Hospital and \$334 handed to the St. George's Fund, so really the total from charity matches was \$697, which he thought was very good for a place like this. The reason it was not shown in the balance sheet was that it was not sent through the Treasurer of the Club.

In the course of discussion, Mr. Rouse called attention to an item of \$85.65 refreshments to visiting teams, saying that it represented 25 per cent. of the loss on the year's working \$320. He thought the members individually should be hosts to visitors, not the Club. Mr. Stewart said the item was not shown separately in the previous year's accounts.

Mr. Rouse then moved that the individual members be hosts to visiting teams. This was seconded by Mr. McTavish and carried.

On the motion of Mr. McTavish, seconded by Mr. Stewart, the report and accounts were adopted.

Mr. Rouse proposed that \$700 standing in the Deposit Account be transferred to the South China War Savings Association.

Mr. Garrard seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. Ramsay raised the question of the use of the ground, pointing out that the number of matches played on it gave no chance to the Rugby section if they wanted it. Mr. Rouse suggested that the League should make no arrangements with regard to the ground without consulting the acting committee of the Club. They had tried to meet people with regard to the ground, but he wanted to emphasise that the Hongkong Football Club controlled the ground.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. R. J. Wilton; Captain Rugby XV, Mr. H. S. Rouse; Captain of Association XI, Mr. J. Stewart; Association Vice-Captain, Mr. H. M. McTavish; Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. Garrard; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. J. Morrison; Committee—Messrs. P. W. Ramsay, R. Kennedy, O. F. Malby, E. M. Austin, J. McCubbin and A. Goldenberg.

The Committee was empowered to carry out improvements to the stand.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the business, after which the medals won by the Defence Corps in the United Services League were presented to Messrs. Stewart, McTavish, Garrard and Goldenberg. Others were won by Messrs. McCubbin, Stalker, Boyer (2), Balston, Pasco and Cava.

LOOK AT YOUR TONGUE

first thing in the morning. If white, or yellow and furred, you need

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the little sugar-coated laxatives which cure Constipation, "liverishness," Biliousness, Sick Headaches, foul-smelling breath. Of chemists, also 60 cents the phial, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Se-chuen Road, Shanghai.

The V. C. Riband.

The King has approved of the colour of the ribbon of the Victoria Cross being in future the same for all Services, the red ribbon of the Army Victoria Cross being universal for the Navy (inland) and the blue ribbon (hitherto used) Army and Royal Air Force.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Annual Aquatic Sports.

The Victoria Recreation Club was yesterday crowded with spectators, mostly Chinese, to witness the annual aquatic sports of Queen's College. Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. Ralph, Mr. B. Tanner, Mr. R. E. O. Bird and Mr. G. F. Nightingale. The swimming, though not of a very high standard, was most interesting, and D. Laing successfully defended the title of Champion which he acquired last year. He won outright the challenge cup which was presented by a Chinese gentleman, the condition being that the competitor must win it for two years in succession before it becomes his property. One event of great interest was the "Coronation" Team Race for a shield presented by Queen's College to be competed for by the various schools. Last year the St. Joseph's aggregation carried it off, and this year's opinion was divided as to who would win, many feeling sure that Queen's would avenge their defeat of last year. Seven schools entered the competition, which was worked out in heats, the first two in each heat swimming in the final. In the heats St. Joseph's and Queen's came out first and Victoria British and Diocesan were second. In the final these four faced the starters, St. Joseph's leading the way at the start by a few yards. This was increased by the second man, but it was slightly reduced by the third. Speculation was rife as to who would come in first as St. Joseph's had two of the best swimmers, Lyon of Victoria and Laing of Queen's, pitted against them, but the captain of St. Joseph's, Guy Ribeiro, took things easily and managed to shake off his competitors, bringing in the College colours with a lead of six yards.

The results follow:—

Long Plunge (Championship).—1, D. Laing; 2, So Sai-keung; 3, Ko King-fan.

50 Yards Handicap (Junior).—1, Ig On-wa; 2, Chan Jau-tai; 3, Lam Yuk-ying.

Diving for plates.—1, So Tei-keung; 2, Chan Tak-wa; 3, Cheung Chung-sing.

The "Coronation Shield" Team Race—Presented by Queen's College, open to all the schools in the Colony.—Winners—St. Joseph's College: Guy Ribeiro (Capt.) F. Reza-Perira, A. Rahmin and A. Ramay.

Long Plunge (Junior).—1, A. A. Ramay; 2, Chan Wang-tai; 3, S. A. B. Ismail.

High Dive (Championship).—1, D. Laing; 2, Ko King-fan; 3, A. Wahab.

High Dive (Junior).—1, A. Wahab; 2, A. A. Ramay.

100 Yards (Championship).—1, D. Laing; 2, Ko King-fan; 3, A. A. Ramay.

Graceful Swimming.—1, Ko King-fan; 2, So Sai-keung; 3, Wong Pak-nin.

Junior School Team Race.—1, Class 4 A. C. Four teams entered.

100 Yards Breast Stroke.—1, Ip Sai-oi; 2, So Sai-keung; 3, S. A. B. Ismail.

Chinese Masters' Race, 50 yds. Handicap.—1, Mr. Kwok; 2, Mr. Kong.

50 Yards Handicap.—1, Mok Ying-kwai; 2, Lo Kwok-min; 3, Yok Wei-sang.

Old Boys' Race, 100 Yds.—O. Chai.

Senior School Team Race.—1, Matriculation and Commercial I. Six teams competed.

Consolation Race.—1, Leung Oi-sang; 2, E. Haroon; 3, S. Haroon.

At the conclusion of the sports those present adjourned to the Gymnasium where the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Ralph, who shook hands with Laing for his fine swimming. After the prizes had been distributed Laing presented Mrs. Ralph with a bouquet and thanked her for having kindly distributed the prizes. Three cheers for Mrs. Ralph and the Headmaster brought the afternoon to a happy ending.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A certain amount of sardonic amusement may be expected from the Army as the result of the commandeering of strawberries for jam making. The seeds of the troops, we are told, are to take precedence of civilian demands. Ever since the retreat from Mons one of the Army's standing jokes has been, "What becomes of all the strawberry jam?" Comic draughtsmen, notably Captain Bairnsfather, have placed on record the infantryman's disgust at the "eternal plum and apple," and that much maligned corps the A.S.C. has in this war won yet another nickname, the "strawberry jam pinchers." Even the mythical fondness of the transport service for strawberry jam should be appeased by the results of commandeering.

No one was more genuinely surprised at the success of Lord Rhonda as Minister of Food than Lord Rhonda himself. And certainly no one could have been more modest about it. A writer in the Daily News says he had heard him more than once admit that his part in the business was using other men's brains. It was the candour of a man who was not only big enough to take advice but big enough to let the world know that he had taken it. He knew by personal experience the work of the brilliant group of Civil Service officials who, through the International Buying Commission, had given the War Office its greatest administrative achievement in the war, and when he went to the Ministry of Food he made it a condition that he should have their services. It was the stroke of a general of genius.

Mr. Benjamin B. Tillman, whose death was recently reported, was one of the "rough diamonds" of the American Senate. Early in his career he gained the nickname of "Pitchfork Ben" on account of a speech in which he assailed the farmers of his constituency that his great desire was to "punch the fat sides of Grover Cleveland with a political pitchfork." In those days the general style of his oratory was in keeping with that utterance. When reproved for the petty personalities that besprinkled his speeches, he explained that he had made a careful comparison of the whole list of vices before he chose one for himself, and that he had selected "bad words" as less injurious than gambling or drinking. "My darling," he said, "doesn't wear me out physically or mentally, and morally it does me good by helping to work off a bad temper."

If Texas women cannot yet vote at elections, they can do what in the South is more important—participate in the primaries, says a New York paper. They did so recently so effectively that the candidates having their endorsement won in every instance by a handsome plurality. The Governor whom their voice helped to renominate is the one who signed the bill giving them the right to vote in the primaries. Of greater interest is the fact that he is the former Lieutenant Governor who succeeded Gov. Ferguson when the latter was impeached and, to save himself from being removed, resigned. That Ferguson should have been willing to risk the overwhelming defeat he has now met shows how blind or obstinate even politicians can be regarding their own fortunes. If a second primary is necessary for certain offices, for which no candidate received a majority of the vote cast, it is to be hoped that the women will be more eager than many men usually are to press the advantage for good government. Among candidates for Congress, Representative McHenry also ran, although not very fast. The circumstance that he had recently moved into the district which he was seeking to represent is of small moment in face of the fact that two years ago, as a candidate for Congress, he was defeated. He received more votes than any other man, but lost to the President-elect, William Taft. The following Democratic candidates for Congress ran at large, with the exception of Senator Oulphrey. But that was before his famous resolution, which the President fought.

THE PACIFIST BLIND SPOT.

By Rt. Hon. J. M. Robertson, M.P.

To one who has all his life been associated with "pacifism" in the old sense of the term, there is something endoringly astonishing in the attitude adopted even by the more competent mouthpieces what to-day passes by the name. The old pacifism took account of facts. Seeing the grave and deepening menace of militarism, it sought to incline men towards another way of settling national quarrels, and, therefore, towards a restriction of the armaments which in themselves were visibly tending to the point of explosion. To-day, with all the old warnings fully verified, the outstanding and overwhelming fact of the world-situation is that militarism must be put down if civilisation is to be saved. And those who to-day pass for pacifists meet the situation by calling for precisely the sort of peace which would not and could not give any such result. That is the problem in a nutshell.

Remembering the nonsense that used to be talked on the text, "If you wish for peace, prepare for war," one could understand a preliminary attitude of genial scepticism towards doctrine of a "knockout blow" as a means of attaining permanent peace.

Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Russia—to say nothing of Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Turkey—all prepared systematically for war; and the due result was, so of old, simply war, not peace. The best "prepared" State of all was the one to force the war. In so far, then as the old professional militarists might talk of ending war by war, the formula might well be expected. But that is not how the case really stands. The so-called pacifists of to-day are fighting the peace-lovers of the past. For it is they who are planning for the League of Nations, the Compulsory Peace of the future.

The New Pacifism.

The new pacifism, so-called, is broadly marked out by the iteration of one formula, "Peace by Negotiation." It is a significantly empty formula, seeing that every peace is finally made "by negotiation," whatever be the military situation upon which it issues. The only meaning, then, to be attached to the use of the formula is "Peace now, by negotiation"—peace at any stage of the war, without further effort to secure a decisive victory. And that means, at the very best, return to the status quo ante bellum. The pacifists, some of them, do profess to desire to see reparation made to Belgium and Serbia; though the frequent use of the phrase "no indemnities" leaves in much doubt the attitude of many even on that head. Some propose a resort to pacific machinery for the self-determination of Alsace-Lorraine and other populations similarly placed. But the one thing that no pacifist ever proposes as a condition of peace is the disarmament of Germany.

Now, without the disarmament of Germany, there is no semblance of security for the future peace of the world; there is the plain certainty of a universal maintenance of conscription. That is the fate that would be entailed on Britain by the successful adoption of the pacifist plan. Germany officially announces that she has now no intention of keeping Belgium—an implicit avowal that she had the intention formerly. She might conceivably be willing, further, at this moment, to make some reparation to Belgium and Serbia—always provided that she got back her own African colonies. But not even at this stage, we are officially assured, will she agree to any modification of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Her hold on Russia she means to keep. At what stage, then, short of decisive defeat, can she conceivably be willing to agree to disarmament as a condition of peace?

The question need hardly be put. Disarmament is the last thing to which the German military and ruling classes will consent. And without that disarmament there can be no valid League of Nations, no hope for general civilisation. If it did not read the title of the leading

military writer in Germany to inform us that, under a status quo peace, Germany will conscript and militarise more determinedly than ever—that is, unless Germany breaks into actual revolution, under the pressure. And upon some such revelation, it may be, our "pacifists" count. It so, they are asking us to stake the hopes of civilisation on the mere chance of a vital revolution in a country hitherto the most notoriously incapable of revolution. It is a policy strictly on a par with the "game of bluff" denounced, with such ample justification, by the pacifists of the past.

Risking the Fate of Freedom. No man has the right, and no wise man will consent, to risk the fate of freedom on such a chance. Given a status quo peace, with a Germany re-arming, re-building her military machine, every State in the world will be simply compelled to arm in similar fashion—Britain first and foremost. If there could be any doubt in the past about German intentions there can be none now. Conscription, solemnly accepted as a necessity imposed by the war, would then be a permanency. The realisation of the pacifist demand will mean nothing more nor less than the absolute militarisation of Britain—the one State in Europe that had hitherto held out against it. Some pacifists may perhaps reply, in that event, on universal revolution, a spontaneous refusal of all the democracies to bear the intolerable burden. Again, such a policy of speculation would be in itself the merest political gambling. But supposing the dream were to be realised, wherein would the resulting policy be preferable to the present continuance of the war? Would a Bolshevik carnival throughout Europe suit the pacifist book?

South to say, alike the horrors and the humiliation of the Bolshevik regime in Russia have gone far to ban revolution everywhere else. The German Socialists avow that it has shattered their hopes. It would be folly to make predictions, but on the face of the case the chances are that Germany will be about the last country to effect a radical revolution. Bizarre as renewed militarism would be for industrial Germany, it seems much more likely to persist there under a status quo peace than to disappear.

In that state of things no small States would dare to join the League of Nations, we should have only the continued alliance of the belligerents of the war, preparing for the next. And the "reasons of civilisation"—alas for the old associations!—will inevitably be everywhere devoted at any cost to preparing and accumulating more and more dreadful machinery of destruction, planning for the methods of extermination which the next war would at once inaugurate. That the latter-day pacifist cannot see as much in the proof of their blindness. Charging that defect upon others, they are its supreme exemplification.

The blindness was manifest as soon as atrocities began for a definition of our war aims. Mr. Asquith had tersely defined them at the very outset as "the destruction of the military power of Germany." He perhaps had not made due allowance for the power of people who love empty formulas to miss the meaning of formulas that are really meaningless. But it seems doubtful whether any amount of expatiation could have impressed the nature of the case upon people who could live through the four years of this war without realising that a status quo peace means the hanging of conscription on the neck of "humanity."

Before America entered the war President Wilson talked, as a neutral was almost bound to do, of "Peace without Victory." He has never repeated that formula since his country joined in. He then faced the facts. It is only the pacifists who cannot see them.—Daily Chronicle.

Fewer Births and More Deaths. In his report for last year the L.O.C. Medical Officer Dr. W. H. Hume, gives the following particulars. As compared with 1916, the death rate rose from 14.6 per 1,000 to 15.7. Birth rate dropped from 21.5 to 17.9, and the marriage rate fell from 19 per 1,000 to 17.

TICKETS FOR SAIGON.

A Charge of False Pretences.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with obtaining the sum of \$156 by false pretences. Inspector Browne prosecuted and said the complainant was a broker. On October 5 he wanted to get some tickets for Saigon. He met the defendant, who represented himself as the steward of a steamer and said he had sixteen tickets for sale. The complainant said he had some friends who wished to go to Haiphong, whereupon the defendant offered him 10 tickets for a dollar at \$12 each, and six for children at \$6 each. The complainant gave these tickets to his clients, but when they went on board the ship the Captain said the tickets were useless and could not be used. Mr. G. A. Yvanovich, shipping clerk to Messrs. P. A. Lapin and Co., said that his firm were agents for the ship, which sailed yesterday for Saigon via Haiphong. The tickets which the defendant had given to the complainant were not genuine tickets, as his office never issued these tickets. As far as the manifest was concerned, there were no Chinese passengers. The ticket which the office issued cost \$15 for an adult and half-price for children. Before Chinese passengers could purchase tickets they had to get a permit from the French Consul to land at a French port.

After further evidence, His Worship discharged the defendant on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

DEMOCRACY.

No Room for It in Japan.

Dr. Karjin Tomidzu, formerly Professor of Law at Tokyo Imperial University, where he became notorious as leader of the "seven university jingoes" who denounced the Peace of Portsmouth, writes in the Shin Jidai (New Era) on the prevalent admiration of democracy among his countrymen in the strain that one would expect from so renowned a fire-eater. He heads his article "Dominate the World's Tendencies," and writes:—"There is not the least possibility of democratic ideas gaining a foothold in Japan. I am not going far if I declare that democracy in Japan would be a decided anomaly. Those Japanese who in an endeavour to propagate democratic ideas point to the general trend of thought of the outside world may properly be branded as enemies of the policy under which the country has been governed from time immemorial. I am tempted to ask these Japan-made democrats, What has it to do with your country, if the rest of the world were to-day converted to democracy? Japan is Japan, and there is no reason why she should not remain so. I see no earthly necessity for Japan keeping pace with others and becoming a democracy. The Japanese have in recent years developed a deplorable tendency to be easily impressed by things foreign and take them for granted. It is a tendency that ought to be held in check. I wonder why the Japanese, instead of being satisfied with foreign-made customs and institutions, do not make bold to think of influencing the world, and bend their energy to that consummation. I trust in the capacity of the Japanese to assimilate things foreign without being exposed to the danger of deteriorating their own characteristics. It is in their power to go further and dominate the thought of the world. Are they not possessed of a history and tradition glorious enough to inspire them in their conquest of world-thought?"—J. A.

Aeroplane Restored to Germany.

Elektriklud reports that the two German aeroplanes used by Professor Nicolai and his comrades on their flight from Germany have been returned by the German military authorities by rail. It is stated that the machines were regarded as stolen goods, and therefore could not be interned.

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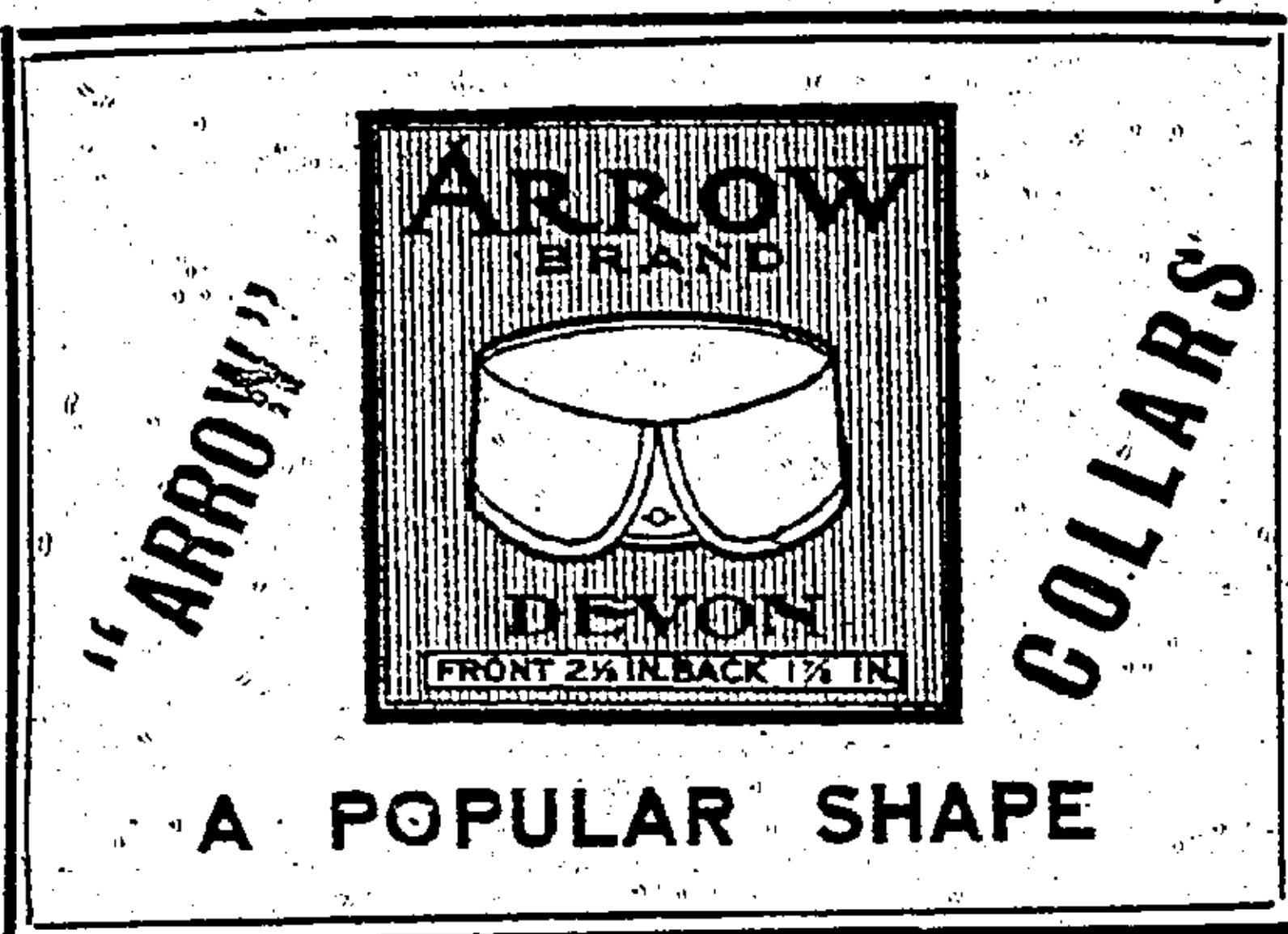
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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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The first 8 Lots consist of the houses in Cheung On Lane and Nos. 42 and 43 Third Street (one house in each Lot) which are Chinese tenement houses, held under a Crown Lease having about 94 years unexpired.

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Lot No. 10 consists of four vacant sites on which formerly stood four Chinese tenement houses known as Nos. 25-31 Second Street, held under a Crown Lease having about 93 years unexpired.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

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"ST. ANDREW'S FAIR."

30th November, 1918.

A Ladies' stall will again be arranged in connection with St. Andrew's Fair, and all Scottish Women willing to assist are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Hongkong Hotel on TUESDAY the 15th inst. at 11.30 A.M.

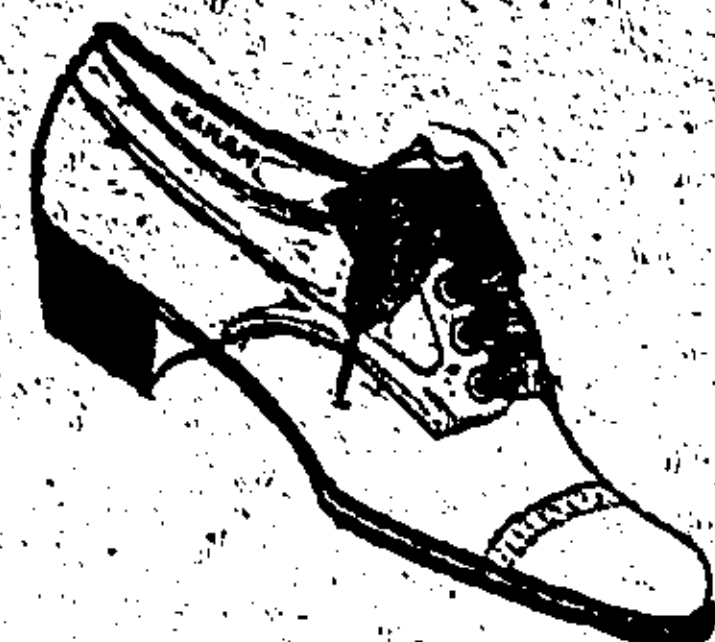
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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiphong	J. W. Evans	THURS., 10th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haiphong	A. E. Hodgkins	TUES., 15th Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 11th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Taisang	Sun., 13th Oct. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Sun., 13th Oct. at 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Yusang	Thurs., 17th Oct. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 18th Oct. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "WITAM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through-tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when indicated on offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having no cargo accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Daga.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wobesee and Chifu.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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Telephone No. 215.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Sale of Manila Engineering Concern.

The sale of the engineering department of German and Company to the Philippine Engineering Company has, at its recent cancellation by order of the Alien Property Custodian, been again confirmed, according to cable advices. The cable telling of the confirmation came from the New York agents of the Philippine Engineering Company to Fernandez Hermanos, and there is a general impression in Manila business circles that other of the cancelled sales will be re-confirmed in like manner, although there is apparently nothing official to support this belief.

Sales and Charter Report.

The O. S. K. South Sea service to Batavia, Sourabaya, etc., under Government subsidy, is being worked by the three liners comprising the s.s. Peking Maru, Koso Maru, and Sekko Maru. In view of the brisk passenger traffic on the service, the O. S. K. has arranged to shift the s.s. Peking Maru to the European line and to place instead the s.s. Toyen Maru, a passenger-boat on the Formosan service. The s.s. Pushu Maru, 4,100 tons d.w., owned by the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, has been contracted to be sold to the Takasago Shoji Kaisha at ¥800 per ton d.w. for delivery in October next. She was built in 1893. The sales price seems rather high, but the present owners are said to have contracted to bear the cost of rearing which she badly needs. The s.s. Aizawa Maru, 2,020 tons d.w. and property of the Teikoku Kisen Kaisha, was sold to Messrs. Hirano & Co. for ¥1,450,000 in a lump sum. She was built this year. The s.s. Shikayama Maru, 1,624 tons, has been contracted to be chartered by Messrs. Yuasa & Co., Kobe, at ¥2500 per ton d.w. for one year, deliverable in September next. She is to work an adjacent-sea service.

The Port of Montreal.

Montreal harbour, the principal port of Canada, has greatly increased its business since the war broke out. The number of ocean going steamships arriving at its wharves last year totalled 579, with a tonnage of 1,984,333. It is not generally realised that, omitting only New York, Montreal is the busiest of all the ports on the Atlantic coast of the North American continent. In 1916 the imports and exports handled at Montreal were valued at \$77,665,000, Boston being next with \$42,130,000, while Philadelphia and Baltimore ranked third and fourth with \$39,996,000 and \$28,512,000, respectively. Montreal's pre-eminence is all the more remarkable because ice keeps the port closed to ocean steamships for nearly five months in the year. Its up-to-date facilities for loading and discharging are indicated by the fact that a steamship was loaded with 495,000 bushels of oats in 28 hours' continuous working time. As one direct result of the war, Montreal's position as a great steel ship-building port is now assured. A steel steamship of 7,000 gross tons was launched, and the keel of a similar vessel was laid the same day.

Future of the Oil Engine.

The present is a time of change, and there are two reasons for that. In the first place, the war has brought about a shipping situation which is unprecedented in the history of the world. There is a demand for ships to-day such as never existed before, but there is at the same time just as real and as strong a demand for the men to run the ships. The heavy oil engine is one of the various possible ways of driving a ship, providing the ship be not too large. Its fuel economy is a direct value in ship operation, since it gives a larger cruising radius or the maximum possible cargo capacity. It, furthermore, is peculiarly adapted to a ship, in view of the fact that we are facing a labour shortage in ship operation, and the heavy oil engine ship can be operated with less men below the deck than any other type of vessel ever produced—except, of course, the small gasoline boat. The war, then, has brought to our attention these new merchant vessels as well as naval vessels, though more merchant than naval. And it is a fact that shipping people are considering this question to-day all over the country, but most of them are afraid to act. They would like to, as near as can be found out by talking to them; but they are afraid to act. The time is not far distant when they will have to act, or lose something by not acting. Engineering.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Further British Progress.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We prisoners 400 in local fighting on Sunday in the neighbourhood of Aubencheul-aux-Bois. A British patrol in the Oppy sector brought in 34 prisoners and four machine-guns. We established posts at the canal crossings northward of Aubencheul-aux-Bois, north-eastward and westward of Oppy. We captured a post eastward of Berlain and slightly progressed northward of Wasmacourt.

Anzacs Busy in Flanders.

London, Oct. 7. Reuter's correspondent, writing this evening, says: Since the afternoon of Oct. 5 we have advanced four to five thousand yards across Terriere Plateau. This morning the line ran east of Aubencheul-aux-Bois to past the western fringe of Bois-de-Mort, thence westwards to Bonabus Farm, and then north through Nauray and Le Cotelet Farms. From Sequehart we extended our front to Mannequin Hill thence to Neville's Cross. During the fighting on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front we prisoners down to last night between eleven and twelve hundred. In Flanders the Germans continue their hard-pressed retirement. No little credit for the existing situation in this region is due to the 5th British Army under General Birdwood, of Anzac history, who for long weeks has been harassing and punishing the Germans.

A German Communique.

London, Oct. 7. A wireless German official message says: The enemy, who first gained ground on the Somme Canal towards Essegny-le-Petit, was pressed back on Sunday as far as Remoucourt. The Americans continued their violent attacks between the Argonne and Meuse. They were beaten back on the heights eastward of the Aisne.

A Substantial Success.

London, Oct. 7. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reported on Monday morning: Yesterday was marked by various local affairs between Cambrai and St. Quentin, aggregating a substantial success both territorially and in prisoners. We continue to press the retreating Germans hard, occasionally forcing their rearwards to stand and counter-attack. Our progress eastward of the Scarpe constitutes a distinct tactical success. The toughest fighting of the day was at Aubencheul-aux-Bois, where we cleared out the enemy from a series of linked up defences, imprisoning four hundred. Between Beurevoir and Masnières the enemy continues to resist in strength, but our guns are massed in favourable positions. The French on our right have driven a deep and broad bulge into the enemy's line.

Rheims Delivered.

London, Oct. 7. A French communique states: North of St. Quentin the battle continued all day. We captured Remoucourt and Tillow Farm and several fortified woods between Mercourt and Sequehart. The enemy resisted furiously but failed to arrest the advance of our troops, who conquered the ground foot by foot, taking several hundred prisoners. North of Rheims we reached the Suippe at numerous points. The German rearwards on the south bank resisted violently, counter-attacking several times, but we drove them back, inflicting sanguinary losses. We held the southern outskirts of Aguilcourt village and Berrucourt. North of the Suippe we forced a passage east of Rainville and captured Pont Gavart cemetery. Equally severe fighting in the region of Bazancourt and Boul-sur-Suippe resulted in our reaching the outskirts of these localities. We debouched from Bethanville in the face of violent artillery and machine-gunning and gained ground also north of St. Clement Aarnes. Our troops in this region endured unflinchingly the severest counter-attack. Our artillery firing over open sights moved down the enemy battalions. The enemy was compelled to retreat in disorder. Fighting to-day completed the deliverance of Rheims. Despite unfavourable weather on Oct. 4 our aviators dropped 13 tons of bombs on concentrations of troops, convoys and batteries, silencing the latter. Twenty-one enemy machines were felled.

Leon in Flames.

Paris, Oct. 7. It is reported that Leon has been burning since yesterday.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Silver is steady.

London, Oct. 8.

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

A Strange Press Campaign.

London, Sept. 3.—In an editorial appearing in the Times it is asserted that there is no doubt the peace movement in Germany is now under contemplation is on a very extensive scale. The German Press has started an agitation against Japan to begin with, the leading Berlin papers having combined in expressing adverse criticism upon Japan. This idea of trying to create friction among the Allies is one of Germany's habitual and now threadbare policies, and the German publicists favouring such a policy are indulging in precisely the same absurd comments as were made use of by the Court Privy Counsellors of Germany in former days.

One newspaper published in South Germany says Britain and America are going to treat Japan in the same manner as Prussia dealt with Austria; her Ally in 1866. In other words, Britain and America intend to place restraints upon Japan's action after having made her fully discharge her duties. It is to be doubted, says this journal, whether Japan will follow the example of Austria, who was caught in the trap set by Germany.

The Cologne Gazette says Japanese diplomats know how to hide their true ideas and sentiments behind their "friendly"

smiles just as the Germans did at Brussels until preparations for the invasion of Belgium were completed.

Professor Hirsch (?), in the Kreis Zeitung, remarks that no intellectual person can conceal his apprehension regarding the hopeful prospects of the consummation of a League of Nations. The only way for Germany to frustrate this scheme is to enter into an agreement with Japan, and to extend the scope of the Berlin-Bagdad policy. The common interests existing between Germany and Japan have long attracted the attention of the German people, and this point must also be noted by the Japanese. Japan will need the assistance of Germany after the war, and this is the very reason why the Allies are endeavouring to keep a firm grip on Japan by making her participate in the fighting in the Far East, and are exerting themselves to make Japan take a more active part in the war. The Allies desire to re-establish round Germany the chain which was once broken by the collapse of Russia. Germany must destroy this chain. Should Germany be unable to break the alliance between the nations which has been formed by Britain with an anti-German object, the present struggle must be regarded as ending in Germany's political defeat. The Professor thinks a German-Japanese Agreement, providing for military co-operation among other things,

would ultimately drive Britain and America to the wall, and says that although Germany cannot maintain her existence without economic relations abroad, an Agreement with Japan will give Germany a temporary substitute.

Commenting on these views, the Times ridicules their absurdity, and says that they simply confirm the faculty, recklessness, and difficulty of German intrigues, which has been recognized by Dr. Dernburg.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL SOCIETY.

Nineteen Chinese before the Magistrate.

Nineteen Chinese were charged on remand at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with unlawfully assembling at night and with attending a meeting of an unlawful society called the Tung Woh Society. In the absence of Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., who is sick, Inspector Sim conducted the prosecution, and Mr. R. O. Faithfull defended.

Chong King Yuen, a Chinese employed at the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, said that the Tung Woh Society was never registered and he had never received any application for its registry.

Cross-examined by Mr. Faithfull, witness said that the name of the Society might possibly be used for an ordinary shop sign-board.

Det-Sergt. Cockle deposed that at about 11.55 p.m. on September 25 he, in company with Inspector MacDonald and Inspector Sim, and a party of Police, went to No. 4 Tai Wong Street East, first floor. The Police were looking for a man named Wu Wai Cheung who was connected with a stabbing case at West Point.

On entering the floor the man Wu Wai Cheung was pointed out by himself and the two Inspectors. At the time when he was pointed out he was sitting at a table together with the first, seventh and ninth defendants.

On the table in front of the four men was a piece of paper with Chinese characters. Wu Wai Cheung was then arrested and handcuffed and handed over to Inspector MacDonald.

On the table where these four men were sitting were four more men. In the drawer of the table a book was found. On the west side of the building inside the room was found a board hanging with some characters in Chinese, which afterwards proved to be the Tung Woh sign-board. In front of the board were two scrolls. The only articles of furniture found in the house were eight chairs, four stools and four side-tables.

There were some other scrolls hanging about the room. The Police also found several papers, which were produced. All the defendants were present and were arrested, with the exception of one who was handed over to Inspector MacDonald.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Faithfull, Sergt. Cockle said that the thirteenth defendant entered the Club at the same time as the Police entered. He (Sergt. Cockle) had occasion to go to the Club once before and there he found the first, seventh and ninth defendants with five others.

There were twenty Chinese bowls which were used for eating from, three dishes and a number of Chinese chopsticks. The ground floor was used as a shop and the second floor was occupied by an ex-constable and two P. W. D. employees.

Cross-examined by Mr. Faithfull, Sergt. Cockle said he could not read the Chinese characters, and he could not suggest anything with regard to the various papers which were found there. They were all translated by a Chinese Interpreter who would be called to give evidence. As all the papers were in the room it was his duty to seize them, as he was aware the place was used as a Club which was not registered and so considered to be unlawful.

A Chinese detective in giving evidence corroborated Sergt. Cockle's testimony and His Worship remanded the case till to-morrow at 2.30 p.m.

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AMERICAN PHYSIOGNOMY.

Theory of Reversion to Type.

We believe that the American type is gradually reverting to the Red Indian, and to those who do not know us well enough to trace each Sammie to his own particular section on our most uninteresting map the recent procession in London must have clinched the argument in favour of a speedy reversion to type. The Indian was there in full force—not so much the actual cast of countenance as the character. But the resemblance can scarcely be said at this early date to be due to the anticipated reversion; more likely to actual Indian ancestry. To an American it was obvious, from their size and build, elastic, swinging gait, muscular development of the shoulder-blades and consequent forward poise of the head, and unlined faces, that the majority of these soldiers were not Eastern city men, but were drawn largely from the West, Middle-West, and South-west, where inter-marriage with the remnants of the tribal Indians is not rare in rural districts. In most cases where the likeness persists there is probably but a strain of native Indian. This is present in many Virginia and Pennsylvania families, and although it dates back some nine or ten generations, the "one drop of savage blood" reappears. Any free American who is not proud of such a lineage should remember Ruskin's reference to "the only noble savage race" and also that this selfsame Redskin has been chosen from among us as "the one interesting thing America has as yet produced."

Contents of the Melting Pot. The Continental assertion that many of the Sammies show traces of negro is most likely an effort to account for the very general full lips and the prominent nostrils. But the short nose with its knobby end has nothing in common with the flat negro nose. It is a nose in process of construction. The blending of the white and black races was accidental and was confined to the limited South, and its progeny was the despised "yaller nigger." It is not difficult for a true American to discriminate between traces of the black mix. In the descendant of the aboriginal Indian there is an unmistakable mark of the Mongolian from whom with doubt he sprang.

While at home we take ourselves for granted, even although we come out of the melting-pot. But in a foreign land, under fire of questions (or silent scrutiny), we try to get ourselves, and if distance does not always lend to our land the enchantment we could wish, it at least gives us a clearer vision. It was when a regiment from the United States marched through the streets of London, identical in khaki, that the American face came out in relief—an uneven, unfinished profile, too new, yet with too much of the old savage in it to ignore. There is a remnant of the high, broad, receding forehead, of that proverbially noble nose which has been mistaken for Jewish (not the knobby one—there were two noses in the procession), of the prominent cheek-bones and more than a suggestion of the pointing Indian mouth. This month forecasts the sullen streak that grips the young American by the throat and chokes him to silence when the petty things of life fail to please. The sullen month it is which indicates the unmanageable child—the overgrown boy. The existence of this undeveloped man has been disputed by some Europeans who have found him too well able to take care of himself. But others who know the United States will admit that this big-boy type is very much "all over the place."

He's a good fellow, but his education has been at fault. He has never learned to play the game.—By an American correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

New Governor of Macao. The new Governor of Macao, His Excellency Arthur Tzuminini Barboza, arrived in Hongkong from Lisbon to-day, accompanied by his brother, acting as A.D.O. He is staying at the Hongkong Hotel and leaves for Macao on Saturday.

5.25 Fire Outbreaks. The London Fire Brigade consists of 1,251 officers and men, and the total authorized staff is 1,441. There were 6,211 calls during 1917, excluding chimney fires, and 5,251 actual fires. The firemen saved 16 "pots" in the year. There are now in London 12 land fire stations and 8 river stations.

The machine lay in full view of the Boche positions beside one of our communication trenches, so it should have been only a question of minutes for shells to hurl down on to the wreck and blow it to dust. Two things prevented this from happening. A Boche balloon, pulling at its cable some seven miles behind the enemy's lines, had witnessed the fall of the machine. Owing to a rise in the ground the observer in the basket was unable to see the point of impact. Being himself at a feasible altitude, and very far away, all he could see of the lines were those places where the trenches ran over hills. The valleys were hidden, and not being familiar with the lay of the country—he had just come over from the Russian front—he was not to know the machine lay under the noses of his brethren in the firing line. So he telephoned through to his gunners to wait until a machine could be sent over to range for them, and when they opened fire regardless of his message, in answer to urgent requests from the firing line, he proceeded to send down corrections which resulted in some exceedingly poor shooting.

The other factor was rushing along one of those broad highways of Northern France—a huge cloud of white dust billowing out from behind its wheels and rolling away to the rear. A light tender bearing a salvage party and a trailer to the scene of the wreck was this factor. A mechanic hit in the small of the back by a ricochet; another with a sprained ankle, through jumping into the trench; three infantrymen laid out and bruised by the bursting of a chance shell twenty yards from the target—these were the casualties. A fair price, though, for a not-too-badly damaged specimen of a new type of German aeroplane.

For half an hour they toiled, unbolting struts and plane-sections, collecting stray ends of piano-wire and cable, and winding them into neat coils. Each part as it was dismantled was handed down into the trench, where eager hands received it and took it to the tender, five hundred yards away, standing at the extremity of a grass growth under a shielding bank. The wings disposed of, the body was then lifted and carried off. Ballasts whined overhead and tore the sods under foot, but could not arrest the progress of that determined little procession.

Under the shade of the bank the fuselage was roped securely on to the trailer, while the other parts were packed carefully into the body of the tender. A few minutes later the Germans in their trench heard the sound of cart moving slowly along the sunken road in front of them; and putting two and two together, for a wonder made four.—Mill Eyron.

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5.25 Fire Outbreaks. The London Fire Brigade consists of 1,251 officers and men, and the total authorized staff is 1,441. There were 6,211 calls during 1917, excluding chimney fires, and 5,251 actual fires. The firemen saved 16 "pots" in the year. There are now in London 12 land fire stations and 8 river stations.

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SALVAGE.

Saving "Crashed" Planes.

The usual thing. A Boche machine had ventured across the lines and been immediately engaged by a British pilot. A few shots had been exchanged. Then a deciding burst from the Lewis gun on the British machine had found its quarry, and from the broad blue sky, above the fiery clouds, the Boche fell in disordered switchbacks and dives, its pilot shot through through the head, and its observer "pinned" in the leg. It struck the earth with moderate force a few yards from the trench and heeled over to one side, merely scrambling one set of planes but ejecting both occupants on to the ground. They brought in the two Boche flying men, those fin-hatted infantrymen, regardless of snipers' bullets, which came shrieking over from the Hun lines and smashed into the earth all around them.

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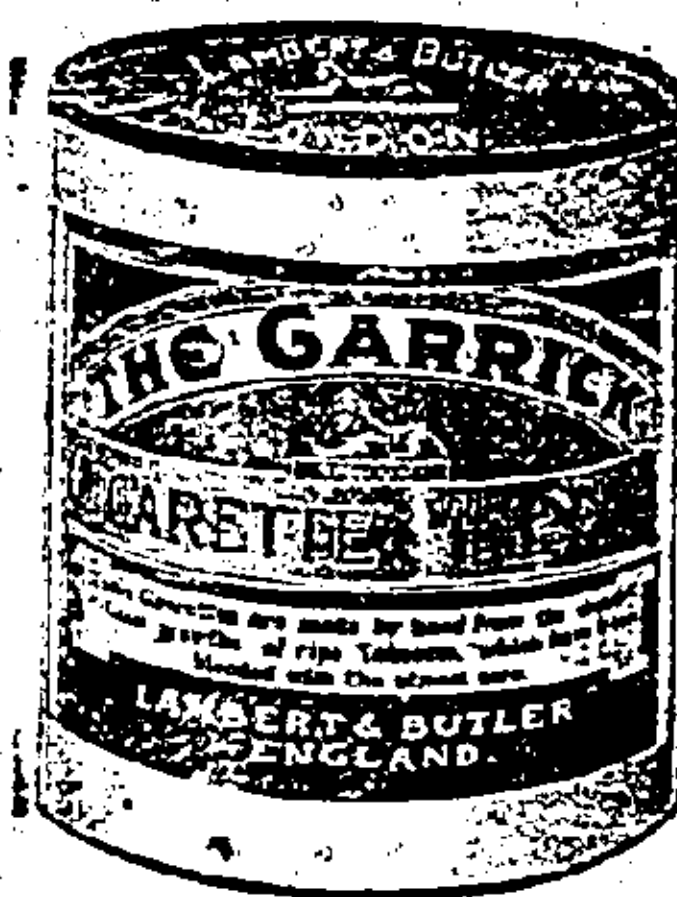
THE "GARRICK"

CIGARETTES.

Packed
Specially
for the
Eastern
Market.



In
air-tight
tins for
50
Cigarettes.



GARRICK CIGARETTES are manufactured from the FINEST
MATURED VIRGINIA LEAF, and therefore a delight to the heavy smoker
without the slightest fear of any disagreeable after effects.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

JAPAN AND DUTCH EAST INDIES.

An Allegation Refuted.

Reuter's Agency in London is officially informed that not the smallest foundation exists for the statement that the Entente Powers ever proposed, by an offer of Dutch colonies, to compensate Japan for joining in the war. The allegation, which, it is declared, is so ridiculous as scarcely to need refutation, appears to have been published in the Moscow *Izvestia*, and telegraphed from Berlin to the Dutch Press.

The article stated in effect that according to information obtained from the secret archives of a former Russian Foreign Minister, the Entente Powers proposed to Japan that she should have, as compensation for her active participation in the war, the Dutch colonies of Borneo, Java, and Celebes.

The *Handelblad* thinks it very improbable that Britain desired the intervention of Japan at the cost of the establishment of Japan in the Dutch East Indies. It is inclined to think that Tsarist Russia made the proposal, but that it is very doubtful whether the arrangement was really approved by the Entente, and, at the same time, it refuses to believe that America, who has since entered the war, would be a party to such a transaction. The *Ty* hopes that the Foreign Minister will make a serious inquiry into the matter.

U. S. Methodist and Victory.

Santa Fe, New Mexico, Sept. 22.—The Methodist state convention has telegraphed to President Wilson urging prosecution of the war "to the point of the unconditional surrender of the Germans."

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd October, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Room Duddell Street, TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE. Cylinders 20" 32 1/2" 53" Stroke 36" Two BOILERS (built about 1911) 13' x 10' together with shaft and propeller. Also

Sundry gear such as steam winches, cables and anchors etc. N.B. The above have been salvaged from the s.s. *Hongkong* and will be conveyed to Hongkong at an early date. There will be no restrictions as to export from Hongkong. For further particulars and permit to view—Apply to GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

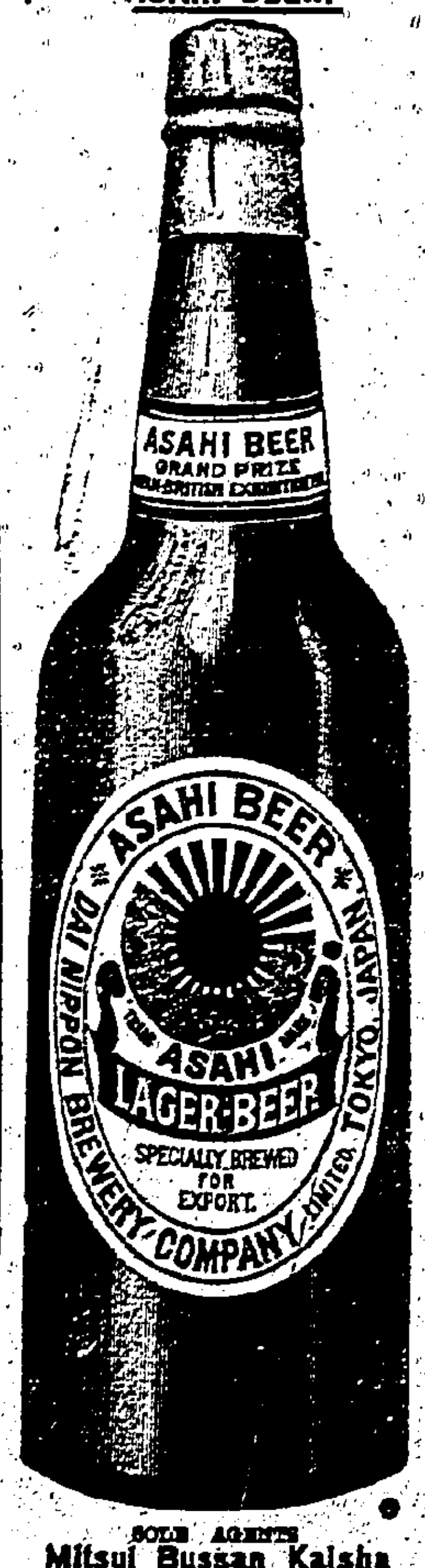
G. P. L. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Telephone 262 & 124.

Women's Day in War Loan. Washington, Sept. 22.—In recognition of the war work being done by millions of American women, Secretary MacAdoo has designated Saturday, Oct. 5, for observance in the Fourth Liberty loan campaign as "women in war work day."

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

No official letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cent rate addressed to Yunnanfu and Mengtze and other places in the province of Yunnan should be accompanied with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Britania, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 5 oz. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except perfumed spirits) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 25/6d and 15/12d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited. This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consignment is in the form of a sample for analysis in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Telegraphic information has been received from London that packets of Sugar not exceeding one pound in weight may still be sent by parcel post to the United Kingdom and that such packets are admitted to the United Kingdom free of import licence or customs duty.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abul Khashi, Amara, Bagdad, Burma, Burma City, Fao, Kot, Kasirah, Quat Sahib, Sukah-Shaykh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those places, or to Abadan, or to the Persian Gulf, by the latter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation.

On 1st September, 1918, the rates of postage chargeable in India on letters for all places above to which the rates of postage per ounce were previously applicable was raised to 1 1/2 annas for the first ounce and 1 anna for each additional ounce. The postage on letters to Naval and Military addresses was not raised.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

INWARD MAILS.

Europe via Negapatam, &c.—10th Oct. Straits—10th Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Fort Bayard, Hongkong and Haiphong—10th Oct. 9 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Fao—10th Oct. 10 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Mori, Canada, United States, Central & S. America, Europe via Vancouver—10th Oct. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—10th Oct. Noon.

Shanghai and North China—10th Oct. 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—10th Oct. 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 11th October.

Swatow—11th Oct. 8 a.m.

Philippine Islands—11th Oct. 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 12th October.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—12th Oct. 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—12th Oct. 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 15th October.

Tientsin—15th Oct. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—15th Oct. 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 17th October.

Shanghai and North China—17th Oct. Noon.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 9d. 11h. 43m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Indo-China. Pressure has decreased slightly along the east coast of China, and increased slightly elsewhere; an anticyclone of moderate intensity covers N. China and Japan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 1918 16.34 inches against an average of 73.08 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Station.	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock.	N.E. winds, moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China (between H.K. and Lamook).	The same.
South coast of China (between H.K. and Hainan).	The same.

China Coast Meteorological Register. Oct. 9, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vostock	5a							
Nemuro	5a							
Hakodate								
Yokohama								
Kobe								
Nagasaki								
Kagima								
Oshima								
Naha								
Ishijima								
Bonin Is.								
Wakawake	6a	30.15	58	100	s	2	b	
Hankow								
Ichang								
Kiukiang								
Chungking								
Shanghai		30.12	57	95	nms	1	b	
Chefoo		30.06	55	84	n	4	b	
Shanhai		29.97	53	80	w	1	b	
Shanhai		30.03	70	70	ne	2	b	
Amoy								
Swatow	5a	30.01	66	90				
Taihu		29.97	61					
Taihu		29.93	70					
Kanton		29.92	73					
Peking		29.95	72					
Canton	5a	30.01	67	90	ens	1	b	
H'kong		29.99	72	83				
Gap Rock		29.97						
Macao								
Wuchow								
Kashan								
Hothow								
Phu Lien								
Tourane								
O. St. J.								
Apurri	6	29.86	77	91	s	1	c	
Dagupan		29.85	73	94				
Laguna		29.83	73	94				
Manila		29.81	77	94				
Bohol		29.82	75	91				
Burgos								
Guam	4.30	29.72						
Lebuon	6	29.50	80	91	sw	4	b	

C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant. Hongkong Observatory, Oct. 9, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation. The humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort scale.

State of Weather, in plain sky, or detached clouds, or cumulus, or stratus, or alto-cumulus, or nimbus, or overcast, or passing showers, or squalls, or rain, or snow, or thunder, or lightning, or any other.

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

October 7th, 8th and 9th, 1918.

9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE.

"WHEN THE LEAVES ARE FALLING."

HAROLD LLOYD

IN "STEP LIVELY."

Etc., Etc.

ENGLISH POLICEWOMEN.

A New Field of Service.

London, July 27.—Police-women are urgently needed all over England at the moment. The director of the Training School for Policewomen and Patrols says that at present she is obliged to refuse more than half the applications for trained workers which come to her, simply because women in sufficient numbers do not realise the vital and crying need of police and patrol work, both as war work and as a permanent profession.

Policewomen are not needed, as some people seem to imagine, in order to regulate vice, but for the hearing, upholding and preventive work of women, for women wherever women are unfortunate enough to come into contact with the criminal law.

Sir Leonard Dunning, H. M. Chief Inspector of Constabulary for England and Wales, has devoted more than half his latest report to the work of police-women and to the many developments it may take. For in the last three years policewomen have been tested, and their great value simply proved.

In all, 164 policewomen have been appointed, and are working in seven counties and twenty-four boroughs. Thirty-one are on special duty, forty-three on ordinary duty, eighty-nine on office work and they are employed and valued at such important places as Bristol, Birmingham, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield, Gloucestershire county and Somerset county.

War Increases Need.

The war has deepened the need, though there were only some half dozen policewomen at work before the war began. Before the war women employed in Government and local government work and in public institutions were beginning to demand that women officers should have some regular means of approach to women who came with the arm of the law.

Their purpose is prevention and not punishment, and who can gainsay that such prevention among the young at any rate, is best performed by women of fact and experience? But let it be chiefly understood that policewomen are not intended to take the place of policemen, but to assist them and supplement their work. They must be well educated and naturally observant; they must have enough courage to keep their faith in human nature without blinking the facts with which they will have to deal. Personality and character count for much in their work.

What is that work? Roughly it may be divided into four heads: 1. Investigation of cases and reporting on them; 2. inspection; 3. taking depositions; 4. street patrolling.

In all these things a woman candidate has good and practical training at the school. Educated and experienced women from 27 to 45, with good sight, hearing and general health, and who are asked to apply to the director for such training, which as a rule takes three months, but varies with the needs of individual candidates and of appointing com-

mittees. The course includes practical instruction in police work by attendance at police courts, patrol work and classes in report writing, and instruction on the various acts connected with women and children.

At the same time insight into the homes and social conditions of the classes among which the work of policewomen and patrols is most likely to fall is given by practical work such as visiting, interviewing and visits to institutions.

Bristol is an ideal city for such practical work, and the Bristol Civic League gives every help and facility to the policewomen trainers. Patrol committees may send patrol leaders or patrols for special trainings in a short course.

If at the end of the first month of training candidates are passed as suitable they take up their second month's work, still under the school, but as voluntary helpers in the offices of the Civic League. During the third and last month of training the party begins to break up for serious business. One recruit may be sent to another town for practical experience under a patrol leader, a second may act as probationary super-patrol, a third as probationary munitions policeman. So each candidate is given a chance of as varied and thorough training as possible before finally taking a post and receiving a training certificate.

At the present time twenty non-commissioned officers of the W.A.A.C. are in training at a time at the school in order in that the W.A.A.C. should have their own patrols. They have been chosen most carefully and are the pick of the force. They are all proving most keen and eager and will be of great value to the movement in the future.

A remarkable tribute to the efficiency of women in the work of making war munitions was paid in a report drawn up by an inspector after having investigated working conditions in many of the great munition areas. A munition firm, he said, which originally employed only 883 women now finds work for 2,087; at another factory their numbers have grown from 45 to 2,000. Their employment has been part of the dilution scheme, and the output has, generally, increased as a consequence.

A German Baron's Movements.

Sir George Cave, replying to Sir E. Cooper, who asked whether Baron von Nettleblatt had been allowed out of camp since his internment; if so, for what purpose; and was he under constant supervision during his liberation, states that there is no record of Baron von Nettleblatt's having ever had leave of absence from camp. Certainly no such leave has ever been given by the Home Office.

Legacy to Reduce National Debt.

In the will of Surgeon A. L. Pearce Gould, R.N., son of Colonel Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, the eminent surgeon, provision is made for £1,000 Five per cent. War Stock to go to the King for the reduction of the National Debt in the event of the testator dying on active service, as was the case. The gross value of the estate is £3,811 and a number of bequests are also made to religious and philanthropic institutions.

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